

APPENDIX K
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS INVENTORY

Preliminary
Summary of Findings and Conclusion
CA-060-340A

Unit Name and Number: CA-060-340A

Results of Analysis:

- | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Does the area meet any of the size requirements? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| 2. Does the area appear to be natural? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| 3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude
or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| 4. Does the area have supplemental values? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |

Conclusion:

 X The area, or a portion of the area, has wilderness characteristics.

 The area does not have wilderness characteristics.

Prepared by:

Jim Foote, Monument Manager, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument,
BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office
Greg Hill, Wilderness Coordinator, BLM California Desert District

This form documents information that constitutes a preliminary inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR Part 4 or § 1610.5-2.

Preliminary
Summary of Findings and Conclusion
CA-060-340B

Unit Name and Number: CA-060-340B

Results of Analysis:

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Does the area meet any of the size requirements? | <u> X </u> Yes ¹ | <u> </u> No |
| 2. Does the area appear to be natural? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| 3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude
or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| 4. Does the area have supplemental values? | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |

Conclusion:

 X The area, or a portion of the area, has wilderness characteristics.

 The area does not have wilderness characteristics.

Prepared by:

Jim Foote, Monument Manager, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument,
BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office
Greg Hill, Wilderness Coordinator, BLM California Desert District

This form documents information that constitutes a preliminary inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR Part 4 or § 1610.5-2.

¹ Wilderness Inventory Unit 340B is approximately 4,655 acres, or 345 acres shy of the 5,000-acre criterion. Of greater importance than it being just below the acreage threshold is whether the unit is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition. The affirmative conclusion in this regard is discussed in Form 2—Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions—for WIU 340B.

Form 1
Documentation of BLM Wilderness Inventory Findings on Record
CA-060-340

Inventory Unit Name: CA-060-340

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of the area? Yes

Inventory source: California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Inventory: Final Descriptive Narratives (March 31, 1979)

Inventory unit name(s)/number(s): CA-060-340

Map name(s)/number(s): BLM California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Final Inventory, December 1979

BLM district(s)/field office(s): California Desert District, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office

2. BLM inventory findings on record

Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics: The site has a checkerboard landownership pattern and, therefore, does not contain 5,000 acres of contiguous public land. In addition, the checkerboard tracts are not of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory source: California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Inventory: Final Descriptive Narratives (March 31, 1979)

Unit #/name	Size (historic acres)	Natural condition? Yes/No	Outstanding solitude? Yes/No	Outstanding primitive & unconfined recreation? Yes/No	Supplemental values? Yes/No
340	<5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summarize any known primary reasons for prior findings in this table: The 1979 final inventory report concluded that the unit did not contain 5,000 or more acres of contiguous public lands, and was therefore dropped from further consideration. The report did not describe the physical features of the area or evaluate any of the wilderness characteristics.

Form 2
Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions
CA-060-340A

Area unique identifier: CA-060-340A

Acreage: 5,033 (approximate)

1. Is the area of sufficient size? Yes

Description

Unit boundary: This subunit of CA-060-340 is bounded by public, Tribal (Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians), U.S. Forest Service (San Bernardino National Forest), and private lands, some of which are remnants of the checkerboard landownership pattern described in *California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Inventory: Final Descriptive Narratives* (BLM 1979). Its eastern boundary is established primarily by Dunn Road, constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This road separates Wilderness Inventory Unit (WIU) CA-060-340A from adjoining public lands comprising WIU CA-060-340B, which is addressed later in this appendix.

Whether Dunn Road constitutes a “road” for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of WIUs 340A and 340B has not been determined, but is not subject to resolution through this EIS for the proposed land exchange. As indicated in section 3.2.22, the determination whether these WIUs have wilderness characteristics is *preliminary* pending preparation of an amendment to the CDCA Plan, including whether Dunn Road constitutes a “wilderness inventory road.” Should it be determined that Dunn Road is a road for wilderness inventory purposes, WIUs 340A and 340B would be merged into a single unit of approximately 10,293 acres.²

From BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-154 (BLM 2011a):

For the purpose of inventorying wilderness characteristics only, the BLM will continue to base the “road” definition on the FLPMA’s legislative history. The following language is from the House of Representatives Committee Report 94-1163, dated May 15, 1976, on what became the FLPMA: “The word ‘roadless’ refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.”

The BLM refers to routes that meet the above definition as wilderness inventory roads. The BLM previously adopted and will continue to use sub-definitions of certain words and phrases in the BLM wilderness inventory road definition stated above. Routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use are wilderness inventory roads.

- a. Improved and maintained – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. “Improved” does not necessarily

² This acreage includes about 604 acres of public lands segregated from WIUs 340A and 340B by two southerly branches of Dunn Road, and less than two acres segregated from WIU 340A due to adjacent nonfederal lands east of Dunn Road (see Appendix L and Figure 7c).

mean formal construction. “Maintained” does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. Mechanical means – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. Relatively regular and continuous – Vehicular use that has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintain recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

A route that was established or has been maintained solely by the passage of vehicles would not be considered a road for the purposes of wilderness inventory, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle routes constructed by mechanical means but that are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not wilderness inventory roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of “mechanical means.” Wilderness inventory roads need not be “maintained” on a regular basis but rather “maintained” when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of an inventory area and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered “roadless.”

A route or a segment of a route, which was mechanically improved to permit the passage of vehicles, but which to date has not needed any further mechanical improvement or maintenance to facilitate the relatively regular and continuous passage of vehicles, can be a road in those circumstances where the road would be maintained if the need were to arise.

While the purpose of a route is not a deciding factor to consider in determining whether a route is a road for wilderness inventory purposes, it does provide context in which to consider the criteria for a road determination. For example, the purpose of the route provides context when the BLM considers whether maintenance of the route insures relatively regular and continuous use and whether maintenance, that may so far have been unnecessary to insure the use, would occur when the need arises.

While the California Desert Conservation Area Plan Amendment for the Coachella Valley (in section 2.4.17, Motorized Vehicle Route Designation) clearly establishes Dunn Road as a motorized-vehicle route (BLM 2002a), it has not been maintained in recent years to keep it open for regular and continuous administrative vehicle uses as provided for in the plan.³ Whether and at what point in the future the BLM may initiate repair and maintenance of the road to facilitate these motorized-vehicle uses is currently unknown. Does the road’s current condition affect the determination whether it is a wilderness inventory road? Perhaps, but such determination is not

³ The CDCA Plan Amendment for the Coachella Valley provides that vehicle access in the Dunn Road area be managed for administrative purposes such as flood control, law enforcement, search and rescue, and fire control, as well as controlled levels of permitted uses such as research and commercial recreation. Public land portions of Dunn Road are closed to the public, except for administrative and permitted access.

relevant to the decision to be made for the proposed land exchange; hence, it is not further addressed in this EIS.

Land ownership: The unit contains approximately 5,033 acres of contiguous public lands (see Appendix L and Figure 7c). It is entirely within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. Since publication of *California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Inventory: Final Descriptive Narratives*, land acquisitions have increased the extent of public lands in the project area, thereby changing the pattern of checkerboard landownership such that the 1979 conclusion stemming from the 5,000-acre criterion is no longer applicable. Tracts of contiguous public lands in this area are now of sufficient size that an inventory and assessment of wilderness characteristics is appropriate.

One five-acre parcel of private land (N1/2NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4NW1/4 section 1, T.5S. R.4E.) appears to occur within WIU 340A as depicted in Figures 7a and 7b. Located east of the Andreas Hills residential community and approximately 250 feet from the unit's boundary, this parcel contains two large water storage tanks and ancillary facilities, and is accessed via road from the residential area. The parcel and its access road, however, are excluded from WIU 340A; the scale of figures 7a and 7b does not allow for this exclusion to be accurately depicted.

Location: WIU 340A is located generally south of the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, and Rancho Mirage; west of the city of Palm Desert; and north of the Pinyon Pines, Alpine Village, and Pinyon Crest communities. It adjoins the outer boundary of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation to the west, and the San Bernardino National Forest to the south and west.

The San Bernardino National Forest is in the process of amending its land management plan. Both the proposed action and preferred alternative of the Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment (Forest Service 2013) include the same lands recommended for wilderness designation as identified in the 2005 revised plan for the San Jacinto Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) (Forest Service 2005). At its closest point—the southwest corner of section 6, T.6S. R.5E.—WIU 340A is less than one-quarter mile east of the existing *Recommended Wilderness* land use zone for the “Pyramid Peak A” Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA); the entire western boundary of section 6 is contiguous with the SBNF's existing *Back Country Non-Motorized* land use zone. With respect to the proposed action and preferred alternative of the 2013 plan amendment, public lands in section 17, T.6S. R.5E. (within WIU 340A), are contiguous with National Forest System lands that are proposed for designation as *Back Country Non-Motorized*; these lands are currently designated as *Back Country Motorized Use Restricted*.⁴

Under the recommended wilderness emphasis alternative of the 2013 plan amendment (alternative three)—which would not be adopted per the draft Record of Decision for the Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment (Forest Service n.d.)—public lands in sections 6 and 17, T.6S. R.5E. (within WIU 340A), are contiguous with the *Recommended Wilderness* land use zone. Rationale for retaining the existing *Recommended Wilderness* land use zone under the proposed action and preferred alternative, and rejecting an increase in the size of this zone under the recommended wilderness emphasis alternative is as follows:

⁴ *Back Country Motorized Use Restricted* zones comprise areas where administrative access is permitted on designated National Forest System routes (roads and trails). Otherwise, these areas are managed for non-motorized public access and recreation use.

The 7,387 acres of the Pyramid Peak A IRA [Inventoried Roadless Area] adjacent to the existing designated San Jacinto Wilderness and National Forest Boundary is classified as RW [Recommended Wilderness] because it has an impressive and expansive scenic vistas [*sic*], is within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, has segments of the Palm Canyon wild river (with its distinctive California fan palms), is relatively natural and free from disturbance, and has high feelings of solitude and primitive recreation opportunities. It is a key habitat for the peninsular bighorn sheep. This area's size, shape and uses can be effectively managed as wilderness.

Another 2,326 acres of the Pyramid Peak A IRA offer limited opportunities for solitude and challenge, has [*sic*] low wilderness values and characteristics, has [*sic*] uses that cannot be effectively managed as wilderness, and is [*sic*] not needed as part of the wilderness preservation system. It is my decision that this additional BCNM [Back Country Non-Motorized] zoning here will provide the best mix of suitable uses for this portion of the IRA.

Topography: This unit is within the Santa Rosa Mountains, which are part of the Peninsular Ranges that extend from the San Jacinto Mountains to the United States-Mexico international border, and further south to the Volcan de Tres Virgenes Mountains in Baja California, Mexico. The topography of the area is characterized by steep mountain slopes and rugged canyons. Elevations of the unit range from about 1,700 feet in the Dry Wash area to about 4,500 feet near its southern boundary. The steep topography is the result of geologic processes from the convergence of tectonic plates to the north and east (as evidenced by the San Andreas Fault), and up-thrust of the Peninsular Ranges to the south and west.

Vegetation features: WIU 340A is comprised primarily of desert scrub communities at the lower elevations and woodland/forest communities at the upper elevations (BLM 2002a). The desert scrub communities include species from Sonoran creosote bush scrub and desert dry wash woodland, with no single species clearly dominating. Most stands have desert agave (*Agave deserti*), brittlebush (*Encelia* sp.), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), and Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*) in varying proportions. The woodland/forest communities are dominated by California juniper (*Juniperus californica*) and four-leaf pinyon (*Pinus quadrifolia*). (ACBCI 2010)

Major human uses/activities. Non-motorized recreation, particularly hiking and mountain biking on established trails, is popular within the unit; trails include the Hahn Buena Vista, Dry Wash, and Potrero Canyon Trails. Opportunities for cross-country (off-trail) travel by non-motorized means throughout the unit are also available at this time. Dunn Road, which generally forms the unit's eastern boundary, is also popular with hikers and mountain bikers, but is designated "closed" to motorized vehicles, except for administrative and permitted vehicular access until bighorn sheep populations recover (BLM 2002a).⁵

⁵ Access to Dunn Road by four-wheeled vehicles is not currently available as a result of significant rainfall events that occurred about ten years ago. Sections of the road on public lands were washed out near its northern and southern ends (section 5, T.5S. R.5E., and section 16, T.6S. R.5E., respectively); repair of the road is not being considered at this time. An extension of Palm Canyon Drive that provides motorized-vehicle access to Dunn Road from Highway 74 can still be traveled, though locked gates on private and National Forest System lands preclude unauthorized motorized-vehicle access to public lands in the WIU.

2. Does the area appear to be natural? Yes

Description: Overall, public lands within WIU 340A are primarily affected by natural processes with little evidence of human activity or occupation other than segments of three non-motorized trails: Hahn Buena Vista, Dry Wash, and Potrero Canyon Trails. The unit is not bounded by motorized-vehicle routes open to public access, nor is it bounded by residential areas from which intrusions could emanate. Adjacent public, Tribal, National Forest System, and private lands also appear to be natural.⁶

3. Does the area (or the remainder of the area if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude? Yes

Description: As previously indicated, the unit is characterized by steep mountain slopes and rugged canyons; these natural features provide many opportunities to escape the sights and sounds of other recreationists. In addition, access to segments of non-motorized trails within the unit is challenging, especially from the urban Coachella Valley. Whether via the Art Smith Trail, Cathedral Canyon Trail to Dunn Road, Wild Horse Trail to Hahn Buena Vista Trail, Palm Canyon Trail to Dry Wash Trail, or Palm Canyon Trail to Potrero Canyon Trail, or more directly via Dunn Road from Cathedral City Cove, a hiker, mountain biker, or horseback rider must climb steeply for more than two miles to gain access to WIU 340A. This substantially limits the number of recreationists one might encounter once within the unit, thereby further enhancing opportunities for solitude.

4. Does the area (or the remainder of the area if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation? Yes

Description: As described above, segments of the Hahn Buena Vista, Dry Wash, and Potrero Canyon Trails occur within WIU 340A. These trails, which in themselves offer a variety of challenges in a highly scenic setting, connect to other trails in the northern Santa Rosa Mountains, thereby providing numerous and outstanding opportunities for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

5. Does the area have supplemental values (ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value)? Yes

Description: Wilderness Inventory Unit 340A is fully contained within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. The U.S. Congress established the Monument in 2000 “in order to preserve the nationally significant biological, cultural, recreational, geological, educational, and scientific values found in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and to

⁶ To provide context to this assessment of naturalness, it is important to acknowledge that virtually all natural environments in the United States have been degraded to some extent by the impacts of human activities. Even relatively pristine ecosystems are affected by the loss of contiguous habitats and other changes to the landscape. (EPA 1993) The intent of this assessment, therefore, is to determine whether the area *appears* to be natural and affected *primarily* by the forces of nature, not whether it is pristine.

secure now and for future generations the opportunity to experience and enjoy the magnificent vistas, wildlife, land forms, and natural and cultural resources in these mountains and to recreate therein” (section 2(b), Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000). While not all these values are uniformly spread throughout the Monument, the WIU possesses its share of them, including essential habitat for the endangered Peninsular bighorn sheep.

6. Comments

The BLM’s preliminary findings and conclusion that Wilderness Inventory Unit CA-060-340A has wilderness characteristics appears to contradict the draft Record of Decision (ROD) for the Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment (Forest Service n.d.). In accordance with the draft ROD, National Forest System lands contiguous with public lands comprising WIU 340A offer limited opportunities for solitude and challenge, have low wilderness values and characteristics, have uses that cannot be effectively managed as wilderness, and are not needed as part of the wilderness preservation system. Yet the contiguous public lands, which the BLM preliminarily determines (though this EIS) have wilderness characteristics—naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation—are substantially similar in nature. Why, then, do the evaluations differ?

The phrase, “have uses that cannot be effectively managed as wilderness,” is the key to understanding the Forest Service’s rationale for not designating National Forest System lands east of Palm Canyon as *Recommended Wilderness*. The term “uses” in this context refers to mountain bike recreation on the Palm Canyon Trail. The San Bernardino National Forest intends to relocate Palm Canyon Trail east of its current location to avoid trail-based recreation in the canyon bottom, thereby providing for mountain biking outside the *Recommended Wilderness* zone and affording increased protection of riparian habitat (Colwell pers. comm.). Therefore, providing continued use of Palm Canyon Trail by mountain bikers—a nonconforming use in designated wilderness and National Forest System lands designated *Recommended Wilderness*—segregates 2,326 acres of the “Pyramid Peak A” Inventoried Roadless Area located east of Palm Canyon from the existing *Recommended Wilderness* zone. As such, this relatively small area cannot be effectively managed as wilderness, and its limited size substantially diminishes its wilderness values and characteristics.

Also, there is an important distinction between the BLM’s findings and conclusions herein provided and the draft ROD for the Forest Service’s land use plan. Whereas the BLM’s findings and conclusions are *preliminary* pending an amendment to the California Desert Conservation Area Plan whereupon lands outside designated wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas would be inventoried and assessed to determine if they possess one or more wilderness characteristics, the Forest Service decision assigns National Forest System lands to various land use zones, each of which is to be managed in a prescribed manner. In other words, the Forest Service decision is a land use allocation; the BLM’s preliminary findings and conclusions, on the other hand, do not constitute such an allocation.

Form 2
Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions
CA-060-340B

Area unique identifier: CA-060-340B

Acreage: 4,655 (approximate)

1. Is the area of sufficient size? Yes (see *Land ownership* below)

Description

Unit boundary: This subunit of CA-060-340 is bounded by public, State of California (Magnesia Spring and Carrizo Canyon Ecological Reserves), and private lands. As with WIU 340A, some of these lands are remnants of the checkerboard landownership pattern described in *California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness Inventory: Final Descriptive Narratives* (BLM 1979). The unit's western boundary is established primarily by Dunn Road, which separates it from adjoining public lands comprising WIU CA-060-340A. (See *Form 2* for WIU 340A regarding identification of Dunn Road as a "wilderness inventory road.")

Land ownership: WIU 340B contains approximately 4,655 acres of contiguous public lands (see Appendix L and Figure 7c). It is entirely within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. As described above for WIU 340A, land acquisitions have increased the extent of public lands in the project area, thereby changing the pattern of checkerboard landownership. One 40-acre parcel of private land (SE1/4NW1/4 section 9, T.6S. R.5E.) occurs within WIU 340B. Located generally south of Haystack Mountain, north of Asbestos Mountain, and about 0.15 mile from Dunn Road at its closest point, there is no direct access by road to the parcel. No improvements or other indications of use by the landowner are known to exist.

As indicated in *Preliminary Summary of Findings and Conclusion*, Wilderness Inventory Unit 340B is approximately 345 acres shy of the 5,000-acre criterion, though of greater importance than it being just below the acreage threshold is whether the unit is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition. The affirmative conclusion in this regard is based primarily on the nature of the contiguous federal and nonfederal lands and the manner in which they are used and managed, i.e., threats of degradation to public lands in WIU 340B emanating from adjoining lands are minimal, if they occur at all.

Location: WIU 340B is located generally south of the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, and Rancho Mirage, west of the city of Palm Desert, and north of the Pinyon Pines, Alpine Village, and Pinyon Crest communities. It adjoins WIU 340A to the west, and parts of Magnesia Spring and Carrizo Canyon Ecological Reserves to the east.

Topography: As with WIU 340A, this unit is within the Santa Rosa Mountains and consists largely of the same general landforms and topography; see *Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions* for WIU 340A.

Vegetation features: The vegetative composition of WIU 340B is essentially the same as WIU 340A; see *Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions* for WIU 340A.

Major human uses/activities. As with WIU 340A, non-motorized recreation, particularly hiking and mountain biking on established trails, is popular within the unit, though such trails are fewer in number and extent, limited to the Art Smith Trail. Opportunities for cross-country (off-trail) travel by non-motorized means throughout the unit are also available at this time. Dunn Road, which generally forms the unit's western boundary, is also popular with hikers and mountain bikers, but is designated "closed" to motorized vehicles, except for administrative and permitted vehicular access until bighorn sheep populations recover (BLM 2002a).

2. Does the area appear to be natural? Yes

Description: Overall, public lands within WIU 340B are primarily affected by natural processes with little evidence of human activity or occupation other than a segment of the Art Smith Trail. The unit is not bounded by motorized-vehicle routes open to public access, or by residential areas from which intrusions could emanate. Adjacent public, State of California, and private lands also appear to be natural.

3. Does the area (or the remainder of the area if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude? Yes

Description: Circumstances in this regard are essentially the same as described for WIU 340A; see *Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions* for WIU 340A.

4. Does the area (or the remainder of the area if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation? Yes

Description: Circumstances in this regard are essentially the same as described for WIU 340A; see *Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions* for WIU 340A, though trail-based opportunities are available to a lesser extent.

5. Does the area have supplemental values (ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value)? Yes

Description: Circumstances in this regard are essentially the same as described for WIU 340A; see *Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions* for WIU 340A.

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